





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING  
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, ASSAYERS  
WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE  
and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
&c., &c., &c.

WE have the pleasure to announce that this Company, formed and registered in Hongkong, has taken over the Businesses hitherto carried on here and elsewhere by Messrs. DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, and Messrs. CRICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES.

The support hitherto given to the late Firms will, we trust, be continued to us.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quality of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	4.00	1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	1.10	
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	1.25	
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.50	

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	0.60	
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	0.75	
C. Mazarin, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	1.00	
D. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	1.10	
E. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	1.10	
F. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	1.25	

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4.50	
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	5.00	
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	7.50	
D. La Rose, Red Capsule.....	12.00	

## MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	1.20	
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.40	
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	1.75	
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875, Vintage, Red Capsule.....	2.50	

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thomson's Blend, White Capsule.....	0.75	
B. Watson's Glenlivet, Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75	
C. Watson's Aboulay-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	0.75	
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	1.00	
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	1.10	

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	0.75	
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.00	
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	1.10	
D. Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	1.00	

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Gereva.....	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	1.00	
Good Lowland Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curaçao	Hearings Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Slegers' Angostura
	Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.  
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.  
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper at least not later than 4 o'clock as not to retard the early publication of the paper.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
Advertisements published in the Far East, and in therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application. The Hongkong Telegraph is published at the Telephone Central Building, No. 1, Telegraphic Address "Telegraph," Hongkong.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

## BANKS.

In the Share Report of Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, the well-known Shanghai broker, published on the 1st inst., we find the following:—

"There has been a complete collapse in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, attributable to forced sales, and it is with difficulty that shares can be placed at the present low prices. During the week a very small quantity was sold at 95 per cent. locally, but from Hongkong several lots have been purchased at 88 per cent. and 87 per cent. The London quotation to-day is telegraphed at £33, or an equivalent of 87½ per cent. News has been received by telegram to-day from Hongkong stating that the dividend for the half-year will be £1, but to pay this and other obligations a considerable amount will have to be withdrawn from the 'reserve' fund."

We wonder who sent the telegram to Shanghai anent the £1 dividend, and the 'considerable amount' to be drawn from the Reserve Fund to pay this *solidum* to shareholders and meet 'other obligations'? In view of recent proceedings here, this latest surprise is certainly very suggestive of—something. If some curious shareholder at the next general meeting should, after giving the Directors due and proper notice, require to be informed by what securities the alleged Reserve Fund of four millions of dollars—it is understood that \$2,300,000 have already been wiped out—is fenced in, some startling revelations may be looked for. At present it would be interesting to know if the Bank has advanced money on its own scrip; and if so, how much and at what rates? Perhaps the representatives of the shareholders' interests, the recently appointed Auditors, will make that important matter a special subject of their skilled investigations, as even they might be called upon for detailed explanations!

And it is difficult to see how, in view of their positions as paid professional experts, the specially elected servants of the Shareholders, and standing entirely independent of the Directors, they could refuse to answer any legitimate questions put to them with regard to the Bank's accounts and securities to which they had certified. Whilst on this question of the audit of a public company it may not be out of place to quote a few remarks from the well-known financial article "Round the House," in a recent issue of *London Hawk*. The writer says:—

"An audit of some importance has been raised. Is a point of the servant of the shareholders or of the directors? To my mind, there can be no kind of doubt that an auditor is the direct servant of the shareholders, and should not be supposed to owe allegiance to anyone else; indeed, an auditor should by rights stand between the shareholders and the directors."  
"It should like to be pointed out that public accountants should be appointed by Government for shareholders' protection, carried out—in fact, it has become a necessity, as what is wanted is an independent audit, so that we might feel confident that the true position of affairs was revealed, without subterfuge or concealment. I trust that such an appointment may be sanctioned by Parliament before long."

A correspondent of the *Financial News* makes the following pertinent observations on this subject, which substantially support the suggestion thrown out in these columns a few weeks back as to the advisability of a Government audit:—

"I, as a shareholder, feel convinced I am giving expression to the views of a very large circle when I say that confidence in the auditing of public companies by professional auditors has been very much shaken during the past few years."

Those who run may read, and it is to be hoped that all interested in our big local Bank may read correctly. One thing is certain—namely, that the barefaced "ring" of unscrupulous monopolists and schemers who for many years past have generally manipulated the affairs of the great Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for their own advantage and in the interests of their own particular friends, is on its last legs, a rotten and sinking ship with even the rats deserting it. We have been studying the Bank's peculiar methods very closely of late, and also the special Government charter under which it works. Knowing what we know under the rose, that it is within the inner circle, the study has proved both interesting and instructive. The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or some of them, conspired to smash the *Hongkong Telegraph*, because that journal had fear-

lessly exposed impudent aham and did not hesitate to openly declare the truth. And the conspirators nearly, but not quite, succeeded. It was distinctly an unwise attempt, the end of which is not yet. Now, what are the odds, when it comes to smashing—and it has to come—that the *Hongkong Telegraph*, in the interests of truth, justice, honesty, and the commerce of the Far East, doesn't utterly demolish the dangerous, absurd and impudent pretensions of the shoddy so-called directors of that would-be financial demi-god and autocrat, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank? Time will show.

## TELEGRAMS.

## SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 28th.  
A manifesto issued by the Marquis of Salisbury says that it is for the electors to decide whether Parliament is to be devoted to internal law-giving and improving the lot of the hard workers, or to continue the Irish struggle which will perhaps entail civil war. His lordship implores the electors to pause before they abandon the loyalists in Ireland to men whose crimes a special Commission has denounced to the world.  
[This looks remarkably like the expiring kick of the great Tory autocrat.—Ed. *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

## THE ELECTIONS.

July 4th.  
Six Tories, five Unionists and three Liberals have been re-elected without opposition.

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.  
In the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match Oxford won by five wickets.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Hyacinth* arrived here to-day from Singapore.

ALL danger at Fatsan is now over. The *Tweed* returned from Canton last night.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Typhoon* left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Chinese Revenue cutter *Chien Yee* was docked at Kowloon yesterday for the ordinary clean-up.

THE Happy Valley murder case will be continued and probably concluded at the Police Court to-morrow afternoon.

H.M.S. *Leander* went into Kowloon dock this afternoon to undergo extensive repairs in the engine-room department.

THE *Namoa*, Capt. J. Roach, which arrived here from Foochow this morning has broken the record; doing the round trip to Foochow and back via Swatow and Amoy under seven days.

TOMMY—P. What is political economy? Mr. Flagg—It is the cutting down of national expenses by a Congress man to make up for his own special appropriations.

JUDGES—What value do you put on the boots that were stolen from you? Witness—You see, my lord, they cost me 8 dollars when new, then I had them soled twice, which came to 3 dollars each time. Total—14 dollars.

An interesting calculation has just been made by a French geologist to the effect that, taking into consideration the war and tear on the solid land by ocean washing, rivers, wind and weather, and leaving out of the calculation volcanic action, the world will in 4,500,000 years be completely under water and no dry land exist at all.

THE Band of the 1st Shanghai Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—  
Overture "L'Invitation au Bal".....Rossini.  
Selection "The Turkish Air".....Soloman.  
"The Blue Bird".....Cavalli.  
Gigue "The Blue Bird".....Cavalli.

We are glad to hear from Madras that the libel prosecutions instituted by Messrs. Boyd against Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., Editor of *Indian Engineering*, and at one time a member of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and Mr. C. J. Pichard, printer and publisher of *Indian Engineering*, have ignominiously collapsed. Mr. Boyd was in court when the case was called but declined to go into the witness-box, and the charge was accordingly dismissed; no specific charges having been framed. Mr. R. Allan, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the defendants, denounced the conduct of the Messrs. Boyd in vigorous terms, which were more than justified.

## TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURN.

Inward.	
Michael Tabin.....steamer, from Hong Che Bay.	
Lowland....." " " " " "	
Hyacinth....." " " " " "	
Wooning....." " " " " "	
Normand....." " " " " "	
Namoa....." " " " " "	
Nanchang....." " " " " "	
Japan....." " " " " "	

Aggregating 11,216 tons, register.

Outward.	
Wooning.....steamer, for Swatow.	
Higo Maru....." " " " " "	
Don Juan....." " " " " "	
Attila....." " " " " "	
Ningchow....." " " " " "	

Aggregating 5,807 tons, register.

TURNER, the naturalist, declared that he once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic savages, one of whom was 12 feet in height. M. Thivet, of France, in his description of America, published at Paris in 1875, asserted that he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American which was 11 feet 5 inches in length. The Chinese are said to claim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured 15 feet in height. Josephus mentioned the case of a tall man in an Arabian giant, Gabrya, 6 feet 10 inches, the tallest man in the days of Claudius. John Middleton, born at Hale in Lancashire, in the time of James I, was 9 feet 3 inches in height; his hand was 17 inches long and 9 inches broad, says Dr. Fleet in his "History of Staffordshire." The Irish giant, Murphy, contemporary with O'Brien, was 8 feet 10 inches tall. The Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is 7 feet 9 inches in height, and had a hand 17 inches long. The Museum of the College of Surgeons, London, is 8 feet 10 inches. The tallest living man is Chang-tsing, the Chinese giant, whose height is 8 feet 3 inches.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay on the 1st inst. for this port.

THE *Terrington* commences to-morrow running to Java, and will, we believe, continue on that run for some time.

A SHANGHAI correspondent informs us that in addition to the big tiger, the three tiger cubs recently born in Hamilton's Circus have also died.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the Company's steamer *Salatit*, with the next French mail, left Singapore for this port at 3 p.m. to-day, and may be expected on or about the 13th inst.

SAMBO—What did do doctah say ailed yer mostly, Bill? Bill—He lowed that I had conflagration ob disease. Fust, the salvation plane doctah insist my digress; dat make a torpeda liver; see I'm liable to go off any minit.

THE N. C. Daily News says that the Black Tea market was opened in Shanghai on June 28th, by the purchase at 101 of a "chop" of Ningchow for which 184 was refused at one time in Hankow. The price, however, is about on a par with latest purchases at Hankow.

RELIABLE private information from the North assures us that the notorious Yu Sulwan has not been disarmed by the Viceroy of Nanjing, as recently reported. Yu left Shanghai for the ancient capital of China a few days ago, where the Viceroy, who considers him a most useful man, will require his services for some time to come. It is probable, however, that the Viceroy's Deputy will not be further employed in any negotiations between his Excellency and the foreign Consuls in Shanghai.

A WOMAN living near Kabsing last month had a grandson who was sick, and she called in all the doctors in the place to cure him. As none of them succeeded she applied to a doctor from some other place and he told her that the only cure was a mixture of human brains. The woman went to a foundling home, purchased a baby, a year old, killed it and gave her grandson the brains, which ghastly remedy however had no effect, for he died. The people of the place hearing of the horrid deed had the woman arrested, but nothing was done to the man who caused the woman to act as she did.

An Inquest was held at Shanghai on the 1st inst. by Mr. George Jamieson, British Consul, and a jury on the body of a man supposed to be Henry Robson, pantry-man of the "Glen" river steamer, which was found floating in the Wharfedale that morning. According to a report from Capt. Norman, the man Robson, who was addicted to drink, had been missing since June 20th, and it was surmised that he had fallen into the river. The inquiry was adjourned to enable the police to make further inquiries, a burial order was given by the Consul, and the *Singapore Mercury* is informed "the body was floated off to the grave by a Chinese coolie and buried like a dog, without any funeral service whatever."

Mr. A. P. STOKES, of our local firm of solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, has made a successful start in Shanghai by a creditable victory (albeit an inevitable one) in the *Furukawa* case. We have carefully read through the lengthy proceedings, and consider that Mr. Stokes conducted his case with great ability, and had evidently spared no pains in making himself acquainted with shipping technicalities and other matters of which he could previously have known nothing. Mr. W. H. Drummond, as usual, made a clever fight for the owners of the *Furukawa*, but it was all of no avail, as even Captain Crowl, with commendable fairness and courage—while the Arbitrator, Mr. N. J. Hansen, made glancing references—admitted that he was to blame. It is said that the disaster will cost the China Merchants Co. somewhere about 200,000.

Since the Franco-Prussian war, Berlin, says a correspondent, has been steadily growing in material prosperity. It is no longer merely the capital of a province. It has become a metropolis, the capital of a great nation, which is proud of it, and which is striving not only to make it the centre of Government, but to beautify it, and to make it a centre of art. Fine hotels and residences, large stores, great public buildings and monuments in bronze, marble and vile gilt, have been erected within the last few years, in numbers countless. Still, while we are in it, we are oppressed by a feeling that we are under a rigid military power. We long for the general aspect of Berlin, and certainly not charming, hardly inviting. Despite its admirable order, its extraordinarily good sanitary arrangements and a sense of security of life and property never felt in Paris, we are glad to escape from it. A paternal government has its merits; but those who are subjected to it can appreciate the desire of children to think and act for themselves, even though such thought and action will neither be wise nor advantageous.

Truth has called attention to an abuse which has grown up at the War Office under the present Secretary of State, which indicates nothing less than a determination to restore the purchase system by a side wind, in contravention of the express commands of Parliament. A non-commissioned officer who receives a commission in a cavalry regiment is entitled by royal warrant to an "outfit allowance" of £150, in an infantry regiment to an allowance of £100. The object obviously is to enable men who have little or no means to accept commissions without encumbering themselves with a hopeless load of debt. In a case which occurred only the other day a sergeant who had been recommended for a commission was officially requested to state whether, "in the event of his promotion to a commission being accelerated thereby," he would be prepared to accept his "outfit allowance." On inquiry it appears that this is no isolated case. Other men in like circumstances have had similar inquiries addressed to them, and other men have found that if they are not prepared to get their promotion "accelerated" by this objectionable means it is very considerably retarded.

"GERMANY is a man's country," said a titled German lady. "Men will die for their sweethearts, but their wives must live for them. If you marry a poor man he expects you to blacken his boots." If you wed a rich man he expects you to do the same thing. A German girl is well-educated in books, needlework and house-keeping. She seems bright enough until she settles down into a "hausmutter," with few ideas beyond her kitchen and nursery and no topics of conversation except the laundry, the cooking, the servants and the extravagance of her neighbors. The result is that the women are inferior to the men, and the men representative of selfishness, greed and egotism. And they all believe, from the Kaiser down, that women were created simply to cater to their fancies and bring more men into the world for other women to wait upon. Our actors are always better than our actresses, our teachers and barristers outshine our wives and our mothers, even our own ballet dancers are more agile than their unadorned colleagues, and in the great line of scholars and philosophers and writers there are fewer women of note in educational or literary standing than in any of the other civilized countries.

THE Sanitary Board will meet to-morrow, at 4 p.m. Order of the day.—Report by Committee on the Common Lodging House by-laws. Agenda.—1. Letters from the Honorable Colonial Secretary regarding—A. The removal of a leper from the Colony.—B. The plan for the proposed new Slaughter House, and the Sane and Sane Dapots. C. The proposed increase to the pay of the Foreman of Market Scavengers. 2. Report by Surveyor on the condition of house-drains on Marine Lot 14. 3. Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 25th June and 2nd July, 1892.

## WHO HE IS.

When one talks of hereditations, misprisions, and indentures, Of chattels and of mortgages, of choices and debentures, Of assumpsit, debt and covenant, of trespass and attainders, Of writs of *habeas corpus*, of reversions and remainders, Of attaching and conveying, of signing and indorsing, Of fumes, both sole and covert, separating and divorcing, Of words of twenty letters, which you'd think would break his jaw, You will then know that the fellow's just begun to study law.

CAPTAIN OSCAR HENDERSON, master of the ship *McLeod*, was charged before Mr. Woodhouse this morning with assisting his Chinese cabin servant on the 4th instant. A good deal of evidence was heard, but no absolute proof of assault was forthcoming. The Captain submitted that it was a "trumped up" charge prompted by the complainant's desire to leave the ship before the expiration of his agreement, in order to evade having to work off a "dead horse"—two and a half months' wages advanced. His Worship remanded the case until Monday next, and recommended that it be settled out of Court. We hear that the Captain has since charged the servant with desertion and that the case will be heard before the Harbour Master next week.

DEAR old Mr. Giacommetti Progers, a celebrity of the London police courts and the *Old Bailey* of London cabmen a quarter of a century ago, and who was in Hongkong sometime last year if we remember rightly, is again on the war-path. In a letter to the *Rangoon Times* headed "The Gharry-Wallah Trouble," dated June 10th, the irrepressible Progers glibly remarks—"I am delighted to see that all the stupid and obtuse gharry drivers are being run in. From a perusal of the Magisterial Case Lists I notice that Mr. A. S. Gayer, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, 'nailed' one rascal, who flatly refused to carry him. Most of them are a lot of ignorant coolies who never drove either a horse or any other animal until they came to Rangoon. And most of them are totally ignorant of the topography and geography of the streets of Rangoon. They don't know where the Post Office, Law Courts, or any of the Public Offices are. I saw one of them sleepily drive his gharry against the lamp post opposite the Law Courts the other day and smash it into 'smitherens' like a match-box. We must have a Prosecuting Inspector, as in other cities, for traffic regulation and inspection."

## THE HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

"TRACE YOUR GRANNY."

Early on Sunday morning last, it may be remembered, a fire broke out in Wing Lok Street, and was duly smothered in quick time by the brigade, under the able direction of Mr. Woodhouse, superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. Matheson. So much was reported at the time.

Three firemen engaged with the hose had an interesting experience which was not reported. Under the direct instructions of the foreman (Mr. Phelps, we believe, though it might have been Mr. Kemp) these three took a hose into the house, on the ground floor, and essayed to go up the staircase and attack from underneath the heart of the fire, which was in the top story. This was the way in which Mr. Woodhouse's instructions, reiterated times without number, were interpreted by the brigade. "Into the jaws of death, into the gates of hell."

Well, the roof fell on them. It didn't amount to death, but as to the expression used by Mr. Tompkins, the gentlemen who were there say it is inadequate. Much stronger language was called for, so strong, in fact, that the flames were choked out soon after.

Mr. Woodhouse, about the same time that the roof collapsed, gave orders that the men were to stand from under. As, however, by the time the order was passed along there was nothing left to get away from, this was not much use. There were three men aloft, unable to get down, and in danger of being roasted until a ladder was put up to the window. Of course, they never heard the instructions of Mr. Woodhouse to come out; they would without any instruction have been glad enough to get out, but there was no way of escape. When at last the ladder was brought along, two of them did the famous "slide for life" in good style, but the third man, P.C. 104, did not. He had been in a few yards behind the other two, in going up into the burning garrets, and they did not miss him. He was lying under a mass of beams, rafters, tiles, and rubbish, roasting and suffocating. P. C. Paul happened to pass near where he was soon after, and thought he heard a noise as from somebody buried. He mentioned this to another fireman, who said "Ghure, it's only a gharry driver." Mr. Paul thought it sounded like a curious sort of that, and began to investigate. On finding that it was not a cat squealing, but a fire, he summoned help, and the unfortunate fireman was at length extricated, nearly dead from the heat and suffocation, but not hurt in limb beyond bruises and surface wounds all over his body.

This little episode gave Mr. Woodhouse a chance to say something—in fact, some sort of explanation was due from him. So he summoned the fire brigade this afternoon, at the Magistrate's, and unobscured himself of a good deal of talk, to the effect that when he said the firemen must always make straight for the heart of the fire, he did not mean they should go into such dangerous places as immediately below a mass of burning matter which might come down on them. In saying this, it was justifiable to run risks, but when one's main business property was at stake, human life should not be endangered, and the firemen should always look to their own safety. All this trouble, Mr. Woodhouse said, resulted from disobeying his orders; if the men had come down when he issued the order, it would not have happened. They could have got at the fire much better from the houses around, or from ladders outside. They must never do it again. All this seems to us to be good advice, but utterly superfluous. In the first place, what was done was in direct accordance with the orders of the well-meaning but useless Superintendent himself—that is, as the men understood his orders. It was diametrically opposed to their own opinions, but they heard what he said, and they followed it, to the best of their ability. If he allowed himself to be misunderstood, then it

is his own fault. He is supposed to be superior to them in intelligence, and the odds of comprehensibility is on him. Perhaps he would be better understood if he would talk less.

It is grossly unjust to blame the men. Mr. Woodhouse is the last man in the world to be unjust (if he knows it); but in this he is clearly wronging the men, and we are sure that as soon as he sees this he will regret it. The men, be it clearly understood, have always disapproved of tackling a fire in the way which led to this accident; and they were overruled by the superintendent, and this particular act was done under immediate orders of the foreman. The men knew it was foolish, but "orders is orders."

The moral to be drawn, to be taken seriously to heart, is that men who have been at any business for five, ten, or fifteen years, are likely to know something about it, without having to be taught and lectured hour after hour by men who have only seen the work from the outside, and who know nothing of it. Mr. Woodhouse should let the practical hands alone, and be content to look on and learn from his subordinates. We cannot but commend the principle which actuates him—to do something for his pay, and then only when he is more than a conscientious man, but he would do much better by doing nothing at all until he has learnt to do, Mr. Matheson, the assistant superintendent, is a case in point; he has never done any fine work in his life, he knows nothing of the business, and he knows that he knows nothing; so he sensibly keeps quiet, looks on, and learns. An honest man never likes to draw the salary of a post in which he is not competent, and these two gentlemen are certainly as honest and well-meaning as the average Government official is callous and lazy. The firemen know the practical part of their work far better than their two officers, who, if they try to interfere, will only make a mess of it. In general matters of discipline, routine, drill, and so on, an outsider or a novice may do some good, as he may have sufficient knowledge from his other experiences; but in actual work at fires the brigade would be at present—far better without them. *Deism*

## A MATRIMONIAL SQUALE.

## A F.W.D. MAN'S SPOUSE IN COURT.

Two Arab ladies, Mrs. Thomas and her mother Lydia Joannella, bowed gracefully before Mr. Woodhouse in the dock of the Police Court this morning. Mr. J. Grist, who appeared to prosecute them, stated that the Court that his clients were Mrs. S. Solomon, of the Water and Drainage Department, and Mr. William Jones, an Indian porter in the employ of the Austin Arms Hotel Company. Mrs. Thomas, he said, had lived with Solomon for two and a half years, having one child. The charge brought against her was that of stealing on the 20th inst. from Solomon's premises in Upper Station Street a number of articles, his property, including a trunk, two boxes, some clothes, and a couple of pairs of trousers. Mr. H. L. Dennis defended the ladies, and the Court was crowded. It transpired in evidence that Mrs. Thomas discarded her lawful husband about two years ago in favour of the complainant Solomon, and that on the 19th of June she left him and has since "taken up" with an Indian named Cruz, a clerk employed in the Harbour Office. Solomon swore on oath that he was aware of his own knowledge, that Mrs. Thomas was a term of improper intercourse with him, and that she had stolen from him a number of articles, including a trunk, two boxes, some clothes, and a couple of pairs of trousers. Police Sergeant 66 stated that Mrs. Thomas and her mother Joannella called at West Point Police Station on Sunday, the 20th instant, and asked him to accompany her to Solomon's house to remove therefrom certain portions of her property which he (the first complain



Her style is entirely new to the East, and far surpasses anything ever before seen and although it must have been a sufficiently great strain to go through the dance, the audience was justified, we think, in insisting on a repetition, and in pouring bouquets on the stage until it looked like a flower-show in June.

Miss Fanny Stanley as *Hinda* was not a very prominent feature of the play, but went through her part with that grace and perfect thoroughness which always characterised her acting, so that she gained perhaps a larger share of applause than *Hinda* should have. Miss Dolly Childs (*Frances*) was a charming page and out of its title. Miss Ada Maitland was a satisfactory *Pert*, who reeled off her moral precepts just like a little girl at school, without much apparent belief in their genuineness. As to the others, the men would know their parts better if they took more time to learn them, and would act better if they rehearsed as carefully as the actresses.

To-night, "Varieties." We need not say more.

#### CASSELL & CO.'S MAGAZINES.

The June numbers of Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s publications, just to hand, clearly show that the world-wide reputation of the first publishers in the literary world is not likely to be lessened, but will steadily maintain its progress abreast of the times.

The *Saturday Journal* contains four exceedingly interesting and instructive papers on the unclean life of London, a vast and never wearying subject which is treated ably by Mr. Richard Dowling. "Going home from the music hall," the first article, presents a picture such as artists love to paint; and it is here dealt with by a conscientious and vigorous artist. "Round the great water," deals with the deepest waters of the submerged tenth, centring about Waterloo Bridge, and the scenes of real life as vivid and true. "Night charges in an East-End police station" might well have been a much longer sketch; for a brief article, such as the *Saturday Journal* shines in, can only touch a very few of the salient features. The number also contains five complete stories, well up to the average, and the two serials by Frank Barrett and W. C. Hudson. "Smugglers," "County Cricket," "Coppern's marks," "Public Men," all are ably and pleasantly dealt with, besides which the journal contains its usual wealth of short stories, serial papers on popular subjects, anecdotes, and bits of every description.

The *Quiver* in the month, apart from the invariable religious colouring which makes it the Sunday School infant's magazine *par excellence*, is brightened by many genuinely interesting items, admirably illustrated. There is a very readable sketch of a hitherto unexplored "Old-World Corner" among the islands north of the Zuyder Zee, an optimistic review of missionary work by Professor Blakely, and a sprinkling of general items, all selected as usual. The contents of this number is above the average, and the three serials appear to be about the ordinary level.

Work draws liberally in this issue on its apparently inexhaustible store of strictly practical information, valuable to all who use their hands, either to earn a living or to kill time pleasantly. Facilities in China are limited, but here one may find reliable instructions for making grappa, or for drawing-off wine, hints on household furniture by practical men with popular tastes and an eye to economy, also articles on amateur photography, which should be the more highly appreciated where there is no such educative body as a photographic club; decorative work for ladies, on the most simple basis; several papers on electric inventions, and a mass of general items which cannot fail to be of use to almost everybody.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 20th.  
Advisers from East Africa state that a force of Germans under Commander von Bulow defeated Masai on the 10th inst., capturing one gun and destroying one-third of his followers. One European was killed and von Bulow and another European were wounded. The remainder of Masai's force retreated.

The death is announced of Mr. Lewis L. Dillwyn, Glamorgan member for Swansea Town.

June 21st.

Lord George Hamilton has officially denied the report that he has been nominated as the next Viceroy of India.

#### NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A small fire took place in Chinkiang on the night of the 27th and reduced to ashes a dozen houses in the busiest part of the suburb.

The Governor of Kiangsu arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Haas* on the morning of the 27th June. The local officials were at the wharf to receive the magistrate, who is now staying in the Cantonese temple in Hongkew.

A gale broke over the country in the Sze-hai-hien district, Ningpo, on June 20th, accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain and hail. A child while playing in the yard with his companions was badly lifted off from the ground and carried a distance of nearly half-a-mile by the wind, where he was landed on a tall tree, mangled.

The rain which fell on the night of the 21st June on both sides of the Great River was most seasonable and a blessing to the farmers. Not only did it assuage the thirst of the dried-up fields and revive the green shoots, but it also destroyed a vast number of the locusts, hence the work of exterminating the remaining pests is rendered comparatively easy.

H.E. Kurl left Shanghai early on the morning of the 26th June for Soochow. At the time when his Excellency was embarking the local authorities were, as usual, present to pay their respects and bid the Governor *bon voyage*. In the afternoon Nich, the Shanghai Taoist, also left for Soochow to present his compliments and congratulations to the Governor at the seat of his superior's post of duty.

An enormous tortoise has been seen in Namba Hulo, Kuangtung, measuring several yards in circumference. Early in the morning the reptile may be seen on the surface of the water enjoying itself, stretching out its head six or seven feet above the water. Several attempts have been made to capture it, but all have proved futile, as the animal round its body seems impenetrable, and even defies the bullets fired at it.

#### FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 2nd July, 1892.  
There is a good deal of sickness in the city this week, and some few cases of cholera are reported.

Another old piece-goods merchant has given up business on account of the heavy losses sustained during the past few years. He had been established for over half a century.

Particular enquiries are being made by unknown men as to the results of the tea-trade ventures this season. It is generally supposed that those enquiries are being made for the information of the Chinese authorities, who it is known have to furnish Peking with the local reasons, if any, of the decline of the trade.

On Monday last a native diver employed at the new Government dock at Bagat Anchorage was sent to the bottom of the water to adjust some piping. Having been down longer than usual, alarm was felt that something had gone amiss, and on another diver going down it was found that he had in some way got caught and was unable to extricate himself. On the body being brought up, Dr. Underwood was sent for, and pronounced life to be extinct through drowning.

Monday last a very large pole raft broke loose above the Bridge, and some 3,000 worth of poles were carried down by the strong current spreading all over the river after passing through the Bridge. As usual, the people along the banks and the boat population helped themselves to the best of their ability, though no one man got more than a pole or two on account of the rapidity with which they passed by. Two lives were lost just below the Settlement in an over eager attempt to get possession of some of the poles, the unfortunate men after falling into the river being swept away by the current.

The thunderstorm which broke over the Settlement between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening was one of the severest in our recollection. It was accompanied by a deluge of rain, which lessens the chance of ill consequences as a rule, and it no doubt acted successfully on this occasion in preventing damage being done to buildings, as we do not hear of any. Several lives, however, were lost. The lightning is said to have entered a native dwelling at the back of the Canton "Joss" house and killed a woman. On the island, just over the Bridge, two men were killed under the same circumstances, and a woman and two children were killed in the village near Kusan. The cracks of the thunder succeeding the vivid flashes of lightning were quite alarming, the storm-clouds hanging just over the settlement.

The steamer *Taiyuan* leaves to-morrow morning for Melbourne and the *Munich* on Tuesday morning for Sydney with the first of the new season's tea. We had heard casually that tea was cheap and we were wondering how this came about in the face of a lessened supply and a larger demand. Native tea-men of our acquaintance have explained it to us in the following words: "Too much tea talker sell tea; too much tea talker. It is all very well, they added, for them to be cautious and buy carefully, but the pressure on buyers has brought to bear the season, and especially the Australian buyers, to get prices down, is remarkable and contrary to all precedent; the consequence is we have not done nearly so well as we might have done. This charge of illiberality on the part of buyers leads us to hope that what we heard about the cheapness of tea is really true, and that shippers will reap the full advantage of it.—*Echo*.

#### NINGPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.  
Ningpo, June 28th, 1892.  
After an unusually long spell of delightfully fine weather the rainy season has set in with vengeance which, if kept up, will soon flood the surrounding country.

The Chinese gun-boat *Yuen-hai* arrived here yesterday at 2 p.m., after a successful search for pirates in the vicinity of the Chusan Islands. The capture of the pirates was effected on information given by a fisherman to the commander of the *Yuen-hai*, and took place near the island of Tsootai. At the time the raid was made on the pirate junk only one man was found on board, the rest being on shore "chipping" Joss for success in their enterprises. Six pirates were caught on the 26th instant by a detachment of about 30 sailors from the gun-boat and one was seriously wounded whilst delaying capture; two more were also secured on the morning of the 27th inst. and five men who had been kept prisoners by the pirates were liberated. The chief robber is named Siao Lok-mo, and he is said to be the head man of nearly 1000 robbers. On the arrival of the *Yuen-hai* the prisoners were slowly marched to the Chinese "Dead March" in *Sau* played on a bugle and kettle-drum through the settlement to the Vamien in the city. They were strongly guarded by 60 marines, &c. the 1st Lieutenant of the gunboat bringing up the rear with the complement countenance of one who thinks he has done his duty and not exceeded it.

This makes the third batch of pirates that have been captured during the last month, and it seems that the officials are seriously doing their best to rid the vicinity of Ningpo of these outrageous pests who are a terror to the fishermen and others.—*Mercure*.

#### PAOTING FU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

17th June, 1892.  
The scorching dry winds have continued almost daily till the present time; even the natives have complained more than usual of them. On Sunday the 15th there was a fine shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The dark cloud appeared to be quite extensive, but probably effected only a limited area, as it was with the early rain. But the rain it brought has been of great value to the crops. Wheat harvesting commenced about a week ago. Fortunately it is returning a better yield than was anticipated some weeks ago, much to the relief of the poor farmers. The yield throughout the province will probably be about the ordinary one. This is much better than in the neighbouring province of Shanai, from which we hear distressing accounts of the continued drought. It is said that in some places three plantings have been made, but the promising clouds dispersed without bringing the hoped-for rain, and the seed was wasted. It is to be hoped that in the meantime sufficient rain has fallen to procure another replanting, otherwise great suffering will befall the people of that province before the year is finished.

Navigation to Paoting Fu is practically suspended in the present. Only official boats, or those belonging to influential parties can secure the necessary attention to the locks which will provide water for them to come the last 60 li of the distance. Nothing more has been heard of the project of bringing water from the south-west through a new channel. Whether the water supply has failed, or it has been found to be impracticable, we do not know. The supply for the little stream now utilised, comes from a number of bubbling springs which burst out of the ground about 40 li to the westward. There are several of these springs, and they furnish a most of land. The supply apparently is unfailing, but decreases in quantity during the dry summer months. In the neighbourhood of Hanchai Fu, some 300 li south of this city, there is a smaller outflow of water. There are

said to be over one hundred separate fountains, and the place is known as the "Hundred Springs." On a tour many years ago, we had the pleasure of seeing this interesting spot. The volume of water was estimated to be several thousand gallons per hour, sufficient to be led off in a number of different channels for irrigation. All the ground was carefully cultivated, and everything was in a most flourishing condition. It is the garden spot of Chihli. Both these fountain centres are situated in the plain, and at a considerable distance from the mountains. They indicate that somewhere, under the mountains probably, there is an unfailing and extensive water supply. Do they signify more than this? It is known by experiment that at Tientsin, after passing through a solid layer of hard blue clay some 20 or 30 feet thick, sweet water is again reached at a depth of about 53 feet from the surface. This clay is impervious to water, and takes almost the hardness of Chinese brick by exposure to the sun. Putting these facts together, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that at the depth of less than 100 feet below the surface there is a supply of good water, and that an artesian well is not beyond the possibilities. If, indeed, the success of such an experiment is not rendered probable. Why may not this be the cheapest and best solution of the water-works problem? We commend it to the "City Fathers."—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### WHY HE WALLOPED THE DRAMATIC EDITOR.

The other week, in a little town up in Montgomery County, a hard-fisted, determined looking old farmer rode up to the public square, hitched his horse to the rack, and, after leaving a jug in the grocery store, walked over to the office of the flourishing weekly paper of the town and asked for the editor.

"Walk right into that office, sir. Got a poem on Summer, I suppose?"

"Poem? I ain't a-writin' poetry, young feller."

"Maybe you've got an agricultural essay? Marked a little overstocked on poetry, any way."

"Wat I want to see is that chap that writes them purty things about am'toor theatricals. I believe you call the feller a dramatic critic."

"Oh, yes, how we tumble—you want to go on the stage?"

"Ye, ye, you've hit it right square now, young feller. You dropped on it like a case on a pumpkin. I want to do a little am'toor actin'."

"Ah, I see you want your good points written up in the paper."

"Yes, you kin write 'em up. What's the feller that writes 'em?"

"Your humble servant, sir, has that honour, I'm the dramatic editor."

"You are? Then you had dratted skunk, I'll humbly servant you," and, before the dramatic editor could recover from his surprise, the old farmer was dropping on him like a case on a pumpkin, and was hammering him round the chaps and tables.

"What's the matter here?" exclaimed the senior editor, rushing out from his sanctum.

"Matter! Why this did scribble smocks of yours has played smash with my darter Mehl-tel."

"I never—"

"Shut up."

"What, Sir, ruined your daughter?" exclaimed the senior editor in sorrowing surprise.

"Yes, sir, ruined her completely; she ain't worth a peck of beans no more."

"Why, I'll swear I don't know his daughter, never saw her, never heard of her, and here he's been banging me around the office. Look at my nose; just see this left eye; observe the section of my right ear under the corner of the spittoon."

"Never heard of her? Look at this dramatic critic! Here's what you say about the gal: 'The beautiful and queenly Miss Mehl-tel Flop-dodger appeared as a star of the first magnitude and a diamond of the first magnitude. Her peerless rendering of the malediction in the parlor scene with the false lover: "Go, base villain, from my presence, scorned, spurned, and forgotten; wander among low crags, and die upon the mountain tops!"

"Oh, Miss Mehl-tel is your daughter?"

"Yes, that's what you hit her, you dratted orange-outer. You just ruined the gal completely; you turned her head from washing and darning and kitting and trying to make a cent out of a dollar."

"That fibbergated rigmorle about her 'rockin' the socks off Mary Anderson. Now she's howlin' around the house, calling for Romeo, and yellin': 'O, banish me, my lord, but kill me not! and when her mar asked her to help carry the tub of water from the spring, didn't she stretch out: "A little water clears us of this deed! and you bet I just yanked her outer tail and pulled and gave her a hull tub of water to clear them close of dirt."

"Well, sir, I am very sorry, I assure you, sir. I didn't mean to turn the young lady's head from domestic duties."

"Sory, are you? Well, I'm glad to hear it. You can bring her around all right again. Next week she's got to play in that piece, *Count Bumboldt's Bride*, and you jest say the most prominent feature about Mehl-tel Flop-dodger was her big feet, and her freckled face was more suggestive of a speckled trout than a star of the stage and then just turn the girl about, and her red hair, and say her mouth looked like a red-hot tunnel. You fling in a few such things as that in your next dramatic criticism, or else I'll be around again, and I'll wallop you all over the country. And then the farmer left, and got on a "bunt" and died in an epileptic fit much to the relief of the weary, ill-used man of letters.

#### "PUT YOUR SPARE TIME IN THE BANK."

Did you ever hear of the Australian Time Bank (*Patented*)? No? Well, then, you must know about it. Mr. Austin describes it. The idea is this. You don't use all your time to advantage. Most of it is lost and runs to waste. You often have the time, but no chance to invest it profitably. So the time slides out of your possession, just as spilled water soaks into the ground and then just runs down the gutter, and flows it out on checks as you want it. Do you see? Wouldn't that be what the Americans call "A big thing?"

"Boh! 'Stuff! 'Humbly!" you say. "It is impossible. If we could do that we might bank time against our own time, and give it back to us again. That's what we want, but as you say it can't be done. Yet, isn't there a moral in the idea? Open your eyes and read. The moral is plain as the trunk on an elephant. If you can't get back your waste time, then don't waste it."

Now, isn't a man wasting time when he gets ill? "Oh, no," you say, "that's not help." That's worse nonsense than the Time Bank. Yes, he can help it, nine times out of ten.

Look for a second. Here's a man who goes on to talk like this: "There was never," he says, "a stronger man in England than I was up to December, 1884. I am a gamekeeper, and about this time we had a deal of trouble with a gang of poachers. I had some of the best dogs in the county, and I was very careful, and often kept in my dog clothes. At last we nabbed the poachers and landed them in jail. Shortly after this I was taken bad. At first I merely felt tired and dull. I had a bad taste in the mouth with some swelling in my throat, and I felt I could not sleep at night. I felt as if I had a great deal of

plague. I had a dreadful hacking cough, and could get no sleep at night; for after ten minutes' sleep I would wake up and cough for two or three hours at a spell. Night after night I heard the clock strike every hour.

"When the bad attack came on I felt as if I should suffocate, and had to be hoisted up in bed. I was coughing and spitting up matter and phlegm all night long. Finally I got so weak I couldn't walk across the floor, and if I ventured out my breathing was so bad that I had to stop and rest every few yards. Of course I was obliged to give up my work, and for eight months I did nothing. I was under the doctor all this time, and from the first he said my case was a bad one. After a while he said to my wife, 'Your husband is in a consumption, and will never get better.'"

"I thought it was all over with me, and every one who saw me thought I would die. About this time I read in a Liverpool paper of a medicine called Mother Selig's Quinine Syrup, and fancied I should like to try it. So my son, who lives in Liverpool, got me two bottles, and before I had used up the second one my cough was all gone, my breathing was easy, and I could eat anything. I soon got back to my work, and have enjoyed good sound health ever since. When I began taking the Syrup I was so low I don't believe I could have held out much longer. I have lived all my life in this district, and in my present house forty years.

(Signed) "THOMAS BATHMAN,"  
Marbury Lodge,  
Near Whitechurch, Baldo.

"March 23rd, 1891."  
What are we to learn from Mr. Bathman's experience? First, that he had no real consumption. His cough and the spitting up of matter were symptoms of a thoroughly disordered condition of the digestive organs, brought on by exposure, loss of rest, and the breaking up of his regular habits of life. This resulted from his cutting for the poachers and his foolish sleeping in his damp clothes. Acute indigestion and dyspepsia followed, of course, with all the suffering which he details so well. But was the illness his fault? We do not say it was his fault, for may be his occupation compelled him to take such risks, but when a cure must be sought, the successful and trustworthy remedy Mother Selig's Syrup. Mr. Bathman told John Wilkinson this, and his account will soon be printed.—*Advt*.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

PATRONISED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), July 6th.  
The whole of the Company will appear in their GRAND VARIETIES, acknowledged by the Press to be one of the BEST ENTERTAINMENTS in the East.

MISS TILLY LAKE, in her celebrated Winging Dance. MISS TRIGGE in NEW DANCES.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY). The Beautiful Opera in 3 Acts "MADAME ANGOT."

FRIDAY, Grand Fashionable Night, "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE," with the May-pole Dance and Ballet of the Cider Dance.

A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY. THE POPULAR IRISH DRAMA THE "COLLEEN BAWN."

Mr. H. STANLEY in his great Impersonation of MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN, with SONGS and JIGS.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY and WALSH.

The first-class Grand PIANO supplied by Messrs. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"NAMO." Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1892.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

"PEMBROKESHIRE," Captain Gedy, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1892.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "JAPAN."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Warehouse and Storage Co., Limited, Wharfedale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1892.

#### WANTED.

The Services of a MATRON are required to assist in the management of a HOTEL at one of the Coast Ports.

For Particulars, apply to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1892.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, VANCHAI.

OREGON FIRE SPARE AND LUMBER Always on Hand.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1892.

#### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of J. DE SONNAVILLE and J. H. MACLEHOSE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1891.

Mr. J. H. MACLEHOSE will Sign the Firm from 1st July.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, 30th June, 1892.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

THIS Company, formed and registered in Hongkong, has taken over the Business carried on by Messrs. DAKIN FRIS OF CHINA, LIMITED, together with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES; and all amounts owing to and due by the two above mentioned concerns will be received and paid by DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

For DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LTD. FRANK W. WATTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1892.

#### To be Let.

"TUSCULUM" MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 2 & 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of Mr. An Atack.

"BENICIA," a large TEN ROOMED HOUSE in Robinson Road, with a splendid Tennis Court.

No. 4, PEDDER'S HILL. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 4th July, 1892.

TO LET.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS. FIRST FLOOR, No. 1, Blue Buildings. OFFICES and Floor, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. Dunn, Melbye & Co.) GODOWN, (under Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Office).

GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings. SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap.

No. 2 & 2A, STAUNTON STREET (corner of the Old Bailey). No. 10, OLD BAILEY.

No. 8, WYNDHAM STREET (newly built houses at Lower End of GLENKAY). Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1892.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1892.

#### Intimations.

J. Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf). SOLE AGENTS FOR RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS. HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALY SELECTED EXTRA PRIME PORK AND BEEF in Barrels. Also AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET, CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoo.

PLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES. ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Das Cellars of its finest old BRANDY, COGNAC & Sars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FOR THE TULE LIFE PRESERVER AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the LUDUCTULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Breolin

Acknowledged by the scientific world as the MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT DEODORISER and GERMICIDE. Is every body poisonous nor can it be used by anybody without the slightest apprehension of danger.

Hongkong



## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—90 per cent. prem., sales and buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 600,000 paid up, 40 per cent. div., sales and buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$400 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$25 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—14 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$80 per share, sellers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per share, sales and buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tia 235 per share, sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$90 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$88 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$15 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$85 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$141 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Shumson Hotel Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 Panton and Sunghie-Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$5 cents per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—45 cents per share, sellers.  
 New Innis Mining Co., Limited—\$1.50 per share, buyers.  
 The Imperial Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$175 per share, buyers.  
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.  
 The Selatun Tin Mining Co., Limited—10 cents per share, buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$2.50 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.  
 Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$151 per share, sellers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$48 per share, buyers.  
 The Tienloong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$71 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$48 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share, sales.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$89 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/10 1/2  
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/10 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/11  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11 1/2  
 On PARIS—  
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/60  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/60  
 On INDIA—  
 T. T. 222 1/2  
 On Demand 222 1/2  
 On SHANGHAI—  
 Bank, T. T. 72 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Miss S. Ames Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A.  
 Mr. S. Brown Dr. and Mrs. Robbins.  
 Miss Buswell Dr. F. E. Shean.  
 Mr. A. Butler Mr. J. M. Speer.  
 Mr. S. N. Cohen Mr. W. Spier.  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Docker Mr. W. Tans.  
 Miss Dodson Capt. Tillet.  
 Mr. A. Edinger Mr. P. R. Vincent.  
 Surgeon-Major & Mrs. G. C. Hall Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham.  
 Mr. M. M. Kuhn Capt. W. S. Wyles.

## LIST OF VISITORS AT PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. Badley Mr. Plummer.  
 Mr. Chaudet Mr. G. H. Potts.  
 Mr. Haveland Mr. Rogers & children.  
 Mr. Thomas Howard Mr. A. Findlay Smith.  
 Mr. Morton Jones and family.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mr. Wm. Smith.  
 Joseph Mr. Stephen.  
 Mr. V. Kofod Captain Stewart.  
 Mr. F. W. Mahland Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.  
 Mr. F. Maitland Mr. H. P. Tooker.  
 Captain Munro Dr. Fyfe.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Sachsen*, with the German mail of the 6th ult., left Singapore on the 5th inst. at noon, and may be expected here on the 10th.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Salade*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 6th inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on the 13th.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 14th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 3rd inst. at daylight, and may be expected here on the 8th.

## THE O. &amp; S. S. CO.'S MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Goshu*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port on the 10th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 13th.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 5th inst. at 12 p.m., and is expected here on the 13th.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong on the 27th ultimo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tahara* from Bombay, left Singapore on the 5th inst. at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 11th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Goshu* left Bombay on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on the 18th.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s chartered steamer *Phra Nang* left Tacoma for this port, via Yokohama, on the 28th ultimo.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th July, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.
Hongkong	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Shanghai	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Yokohama	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Manila	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Cebu	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Amoy	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Swatow	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Shanghai	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Yokohama	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Manila	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Cebu	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Amoy	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Swatow	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C

6th July, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.
Hongkong	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Shanghai	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Yokohama	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Manila	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Cebu	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Amoy	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Swatow	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Shanghai	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Yokohama	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Manila	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Cebu	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Amoy	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Swatow	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C

Hongkong Observatory, 6th July, 1892.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.
Hongkong	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Shanghai	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Yokohama	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Manila	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Cebu	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Amoy	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Swatow	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Shanghai	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Yokohama	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Manila	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Cebu	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Amoy	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C
Swatow	30.0	84.0	SE	1/2	B, C

Hongkong Observatory, 6th July, 1892.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

MICHAEL JESON, German steamer, 710, T. C. Mathieson, 6th July, Hon. Co. Bay 37th June, Sall.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
 LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 6th July, Bombay, 18th June, and Singapore 30th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 HYACINTHE, British man-of-war, 1,420, Captain Robert V. Craigie, 6th July, Singapore 28th June.  
 WOODSUNG, British steamer, 1,100, J. B. Harris, 6th July, Canton 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 2,615, W. J. Nates, 6th July, Amoy 4th July, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 NAMA, British steamer, 863, J. Roach, 6th July, Poonchong 3rd July, Amoy 4th July, and Swatow 5th July, General—D. Lauprak & Co.  
 NANCHANG, British steamer, 1,063, R. Flayson, 6th July, Swatow 5th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 JAPAN, British steamer, 1,805, K. H. Sandberg, 6th July, Calcutta 19th June, and Singapore 30th June, Optium and General—D. Lauprak & Co.  
 8000, Som & Co.  
 WILKES, British steamer, 999, Imman, 6th July, Canton 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, Lancaster, 6th July, Shanghai 3rd July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 NAMVONG, British steamer, 984, W. Smith, 6th July, Singapore 30th June, General—Chinese.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

ANAGA, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.  
 DON YUAN, Spanish steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 NINGHOU, British steamer, for Singapore.  
 ALILA, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 WOODSUNG, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

## DEPARTURES.

July 6, *Elizabeth Graham*, British bark, for Hakodate.  
 July 6, *Ash*, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.  
 July 6, *Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Amoy and Kobe.  
 July 6, *Ningchow*, British str., for Singapore.  
 July 6, *Woodsung*, British steamer, for Swatow and Shanghai.  
 July 6, *Alila*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 July 6, *Don Yuan*, Spanish str., for Amoy and Manila.  
 July 6, *Malinda*, British str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Amoy, 284 Chinese.  
 Per *Lombardy*, str., from Bombay, 82—79 Chinese.  
 Per *Namvong*, str., from Foonchow, 82—Mr. Greenhill, and 63 Chinese.

Per *Yokohama*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. J. Schild, 1 European, 1 Manilaman, 11 Indians, 176 Chinese, 36 women and 6 children.

Per *Namvong*, str., from Singapore, 662 Chinese.

Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai, Messrs. A. Crowl, C. L. Gorham, J. Hildebrandt, and 152 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Fushun* reports that she left Shanghai on the 3rd inst. Had moderate to light south-west and southerly winds and fine clear weather with smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer *Yokohama* reports that she left Calcutta on the 19th ultimo, and Singapore on the afternoon of the 30th. Experienced light east and north-east winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Lombardy* reports that she left Bombay on the 18th ultimo, and Singapore on the 30th. Had light winds and fine weather throughout. On the 2nd inst. passed the ship *Peter Iradale*, bound south, in lat. 8.30° north, and long. 108° east.

The British steamer *Namvong* reports that she left Foonchow on the 3rd inst. Experienced light south-westerly breeze and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 4th, and Swatow on the 5th. From Swatow to port had light southerly wind and fine weather. In Foonchow, M.S. *Piccoch*, and the steamer *Mimulir*. In Amoy the steamships *Flintshire*, *Yokohama*, *Shantung*, *Continental*, *Fokien*, and *Zafro*. In Swatow the steamships *Yungching* and *Nanchang*.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 7th inst. at 10.30 A.M.

For Calcutta.—Per *Torrington* to-morrow, the 7th inst. at 10.30 A.M.

For Sydney and Adelaide.—Per *Manila* to-morrow, the 7th inst. at 10 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India via Bombay.—Per *Rohilla* to-morrow, the 7th inst. at 11 A.M.

For Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—Per *Yokohama* to-morrow, the 7th inst. at 10.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygom, 1st July.—Haiphong 27th June, Rice and Paddy, A. R. Marry.

AMCORA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Madie, 4th July.—Yokohama 27th June, and Nagasaki 30th, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ASAQO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selck, 1st July.—Nagasaki 28th July, Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

BORIMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, F. Susini, 3rd July.—Bombay 15th June, and Singapore 26th, General.—Carlini & Co.

CHARTERS TOWERS, British steamer, 1,701, A. Murray, 3rd July.—Kutchinow 28th June, Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 28th June.—Bangkok 20th June, and Kohsi-chang 22nd, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, Petersen, 3rd July.—Newchwang 25th June, and Chefoo 27th, Beans and General.—Widder & Co.

EMERALDA, British steamer, 500, D. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 27th June.—Vancouver 5th June, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 22nd, and Shanghai 24th, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

EMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Taylor, 3rd July.—Manila 24th July, General.—Shewan & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain McIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 2,615, H. Bathurst, 5th July.—Tamil 30th June, Amoy 3rd July, and Swatow 4th, General—D. Lauprak & Co.

LENGOW, British steamer, 1,575, Ward, 1st July.—Saloon 20th June, Rice, &c.—Doddwell, Carlini & Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 850, H. Dean, 1st July.—Bangkok 24th June, and Kohsi-chang 25th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

NIOBE, German steamer, 1,440, E. G. Pfaff, 5th July.—Kobe 28th June, General.—Stemmen & Co.

NUNBERG, German steamer, 2,007, R. Heinze, 24th June.—Shanghai 21st June, General.—Melchers & Co.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,308, W. M. Smith, R.N.R., 26th June.—San Francisco 4th May, and Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General—O. & S. S. Co.

OORRY, British steamer, 419, J. M. Daly, 23rd May.—Singapore 16th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

ROHILLA, British steamer, 2,174, J. F. Jepson, 3rd July.—Shanghai 3rd July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SHEWAN, British steamer, 845, E. F. Stowell, 28th June.—Saloon 24th June, General.—Kien Tye Loong.

TRATARS, German steamer, 1,578, W. Breiling, 26th June.—Saloon 22nd June, Rice and Paddy.—Stemmen & Co.

TORINGTON, British steamer, 1,656, J. Young, 6th June.—Kutchinow 30th June, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAMBEZI, British steamer, 1,650, Edwards, 8th May.—Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu 2nd April, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

BELL OF BATH, American ship, 1,347, F. M. Blocher, 27th June.—New York 30th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHAMBER, American ship, 1,706, J. W. Holmes, 14th May.—New York 30th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COLUMBUS, German ship, 1,420, F. Stover, 10th May.—Singapore 19th May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

F. P. LUTHER, American ship, 1,043, Young, 21st June.—New York 15th Feb., Petroleum.—Amthor, Kauter.

IRIS, British schooner, 205, Chilton, 22nd June.—Hammond 7th May, Sandalwood.—Stemmen & Co.

JOHN MCLEOD, British ship, 1,595, Henderson, 9th June.—from Praia Red, Ballast.—Captain.

MABEL TAYLOR, British steamer, 1,308, C. E. Dukes, 1st June.—New York 28th Dec.—Kerosene Oil.—Hewitt & Co.

McLINTOCK, American ship, 1,343, Frank L. Oakes, 14th May.—New York 3rd January, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NICOYA, British bark, 504, T. Norris, 28th June.—Bangkok 14th June, General.—Widder & Co.

P. H. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,203, N. W. Blanchard, 14th June.—New York 21st Feb., Oil.—Renter, Brockmann & Co.

STREHLING, American ship, 1,669, Geo. V. Goodwin, 20th June.—New York 15th Dec.—Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WM. G. DAVIS, American ship, Lynae, 20th June.—New York 3rd April, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## W. POWELL &amp; CO.

JUST RECEIVED  
 A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF LATEST SPECIALITIES IN

## SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS.

DECOSSE MUSLINS.  
 FANCY SURAH.  
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 EGYPTIAN LAWNS.  
 CREPE DE CHINES.  
 CREPONS DE LAINE.  
 &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong 4th July, 1892.

## THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

C. S. ARTHUR, TOKIO, JAPAN.

## THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

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THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are 100 inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro... Tuesday, 19th July.

China (via Honolulu)... Saturday, 20th August.

Peru... Thursday, 8th Sept.

## THE U. S. Mail Steamship